

8.2 days have been added to the average annual school term of the white schools of the State and 4.1 days to the average annual school term of the colored schools of the State, five days to the white rural school term and 7.1 days to the white city school term. In the newly established local tax districts, of course, the school term has been greatly lengthened and in many instances doubled. There has been an increase of 595 in the number of white teachers employed and 104 in the number of colored teachers employed. There has been an increase of \$25.80 in the average annual salary of white teachers and \$1.27 in the average annual salary of colored teachers. The average annual salary of rural teachers has been increased \$18.33. There has been a necessary increase in the expenses of collecting, expending, and administering a larger fund, and an increase in the current expenses for longer terms with more schoolrooms and teachers.

The total expenditures for all schools during 1912 was \$4,078,120.04, which represents an increase of \$885,725.80 over 1910, an increase of \$563,781.49 in rural expenditures, and \$321,944.31 in city expenditures. Of this increase rural teachers and superintendents received \$280,496.53, and urban teachers and superintendents received \$124,514.45. The increased expenditures for administration, including treasurers' commissions, the expenses of boards of education, school committeemen, and taking census, was \$22,888.68 for rural schools and \$17,299.40 for city schools. The increase in the expenditures for all other purposes, including overcharges arising from overestimates of poll tax, errors in treasurers' commissions, etc.; borrowed money for building repaid, teachers' salaries, etc.; repaid out of collected taxes was \$179,126.80 for rural schools; and there was an increase of \$45,451.10 in the amount expended for public high schools. This last item, however, does not represent the percentage of growth, as a separate report was made in 1910 of all high school expenditures except county appropriations. The increase is based on that. An increase in the amount spent for buildings and supplies is shown in 1912 over 1910 of \$248,567.41. Taking collectively the gain in the expenditures under each head, there was a net increase in the expenditures for the State for public schools of \$885,725.80 for 1912 over 1910.

Increase in Value of School Property.—In 1912 the total value of school property of the State was \$7,380,616.00. Of this amount the value of rural school property was \$4,017,254, and the value of city school property was \$3,363,362. This is an increase in 1912 over 1910 of \$1,517,647 in the total value of all school property, of which \$922,838 is the increase in the value of rural school property and \$594,809 the increase in the value of city school property. The value of white school property in 1912 was \$6,530,592, of which \$3,559,998 was rural and \$2,970,594 was urban. The percentage of increase in the value of school property during the biennial period is 12 per cent—13 per cent rural and 10 per cent urban.

In 1912 there were 7,777 schoolhouses in the State, 7,491 rural and 286 urban; 5,265 rural white and 181 urban white, 2,226 rural colored and 105 urban colored. The average value of each rural white schoolhouse was \$676.62, the average value of each city white schoolhouse was \$16,422.62; the average value of each rural colored schoolhouse was \$205.42, the average value of each city colored schoolhouse was \$3,740.65. There has been an increase of \$151.62 in the average value of each white rural schoolhouse and \$29.42 in the average value of each colored rural schoolhouse in 1912 over 1910. During the biennial period \$585,034.24 was spent for rural school build-